

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

The Union Ticket—New-York.  
For President—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.  
For Vice-President—ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.  
For Governor—REUBEN F. FENTON, of New-York.  
For Lieutenant-Governor—THOMAS G. ALLEN, of New-York.  
For Secretary of State—FRANKLIN A. ALBRIGHT, of New-York.  
For Treasurer—DAVID P. FORREST, of New-York.

For the Election of President and Vice-President.  
At Large—HORACE GREELEY, of New-York.  
District Electors.  
1. ORLANDO BOWEN, 16. ALONZO W. MORGAN,  
2. JAMES S. STRANAHAN, 17. HIRSH HORTON,  
3. GEORGE RIGGOLD, 18. ALLEN C. CHURCHILL,  
4. ABRAHAM DITCHEM, 19. ELIZABETH B. BELL,  
5. WILLIAM H. MCKINNEY, 20. JOHN CLARK,  
6. THOMAS B. AUSTIN, 21. JOHN J. KNOX,  
7. ISAAC T. SMITH, 22. THOMAS KINGSTON,  
8. GEORGE O'NEILL, 23. GEORGE W. HEADRICK,  
9. GUY R. FULTON, 24. JOHN E. SULLIVAN,  
10. ALVANUS DANTON, 25. JEREMIAH DREW,  
11. JAMES W. TAYLOR, 26. MYRON H. WEAVER,  
12. CHARLES L. BAILEY, 27. JAMES ALLEN,  
13. THOMAS HAY, 28. JOHN W. SETHNES,  
14. JOHN TWEED, 29. WILLIAM TROST,  
15. CHARLES L. ALLEN, 30. JOSEPH CANNON,  
31. JOHN P. DARRIN.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in to-day.  
Price \$1 per line for each insertion.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

On Sunday night the Rebels attempted to penetrate the lines of the Army of the Potomac between the second and fifth Corps pickets. They succeeded in capturing a number of our sentries, and pushed forward a heavy force to charge our breastworks. Here, however, they were properly received; our men were ready, and gave them such a fusillade of small and large shot that, after three unsuccessful attempts, they made off, having suffered pretty severely. We had 267 men captured.

A fight occurred between a large force of Mosby's men and a portion of the 8th Illinois Cavalry last Sunday, near Salem, Va. Mosby sent three detachments of his men to make a simultaneous attack upon our troops, but he found them ready. The consequence was that the guerrilla chief was routed. We lost two or three men killed, and three or four wounded. The Rebel loss was more than double these numbers, to say nothing of the fifteen or twenty prisoners captured. Three persons, found guilty by a military commission of aiding soldiers to desert, have been sent from Washington to the Albany penitentiary.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool Oct. 30, via London, arrived at Farther Point yesterday, bringing three days' late news. At a meeting held in Bradford under the presidency of Mr. Forster, M.P., resolutions were adopted in favor of establishing an auxiliary Freedmen's Aid Society.

Lord Stanley, in a speech to his constituents at Lynn, advocated continued non-intervention in the American war, but expressed a doubt as to the restoration of the Union. He maintained that, on the whole, England had not been a serious loser by the war.

Two more firms in Liverpool and several houses in Manchester are reported as having failed. The magnitude of the failures in Brazil is fully confirmed by letters. The liabilities of the house of Souto & Co., the largest bankers in Rio de Janeiro, are stated to be \$2,500,000.

It is semi-officially announced that Austria and Prussia will conduct the preliminary administration of the Duchies until the legal advisers can determine the question of succession.

GENERAL NEWS.

The schooner Hound, from Bermuda, after an unusually boisterous passage, arrived yesterday morning and anchored off the Battery, with the officers and crew of the captured steamer Ronoke. Mr. F. E. Hawley, the purser of the ship, furnishes the particulars of the capture, not materially differing from accounts heretofore printed. The amount of funds on the Ronoke, when captured, has been overstated. There were but seventeen thousand (\$17,000) in greenbacks, and four thousand (\$4,000) in gold on board. The report previously circulated that Capt. Drew was made aware of the probable capture of his steamer was erroneous, the Captain having no such information.

Congress, at its last session, placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be employed in the prosecution of measures for the detection and punishment of persons engaged in counterfeiting the national currency and other securities. Liberal rewards have already been paid to several parties who have aided in the apprehension of counterfeiters. The administration and conduct of the necessary measures to this end are, by order of the Secretary, placed under the immediate supervision of the Hon. Edward Jordan, Solicitor of the Treasury, to whom all persons having knowledge of facts important to be known by the department concerning such offenses, should make their communications.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday for the election of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, a protest against the mode of balloting adopted by the Board was made by Mr. Wm. C. Conner. The mode of balloting being altered accordingly, Mr. Conner then tendered his resignation as a member of the Board on the ground that he had not been consulted in the preparation of the list. On the motion of Mr. Purdy, the resignation was laid on the table, and the Board proceeded with the election.

A collision occurred yesterday on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, between the passenger train which left Indianapolis at 1 o'clock and the cattle train coming south. Twenty-eight dead bodies have been taken out of the wreck. Two more passengers have since died, and twenty or thirty are wounded. The accident occurred six miles south of Lafayette. The majority of the killed and wounded were returned soldiers. Among the killed is the Rev. B. F. Winans of the Sanitary Commission.

The National Convention of the War Democrats met at Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon. Delegates were present from 25 States. James Morrill of Pennsylvania was made President of the Convention. Gen. Hiram Wallbridge delivered a powerful oration, and other telling addresses were made by President Morrill, the Hon. James R. Whiting, Capt. George P. Haislett of New-Jersey, and others.

Judge Field, in the U. S. Circuit Court at San Francisco yesterday, confirmed the claim of San Jose to four square leagues of land, embracing the site of the city, and immediate adjacent territory. This case is appealable to the U. S. Supreme Court, but all our local and State Courts have decided the same way as Judge Field.

Emancipation was celebrated at Baltimore yesterday with spirit—at sunrise by a grand salute of five hundred guns—at daylight, accompanied with the ringing of church and signal bells. At noon the salute was repeated from Fort Federal Hill and Marshall, Christ Church bells joining in a merry peal, performing at intervals various patriotic airs.

Thomas Dunn, a longshoreman, while intoxicated, yesterday morning, fell down stairs at his residence corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, and broke his neck. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged fifty-five years. Coroner Naumann held an inquest.

The Marylanders celebrated the Advent of Emancipation yesterday with considerable eclat. In Baltimore there were salutes, displays of banners, illuminations, sermons, and general congratulation. The official statement of the public debt for the month of October shows the amount outstanding

to be \$2,017,000,515 75, or an increase since the last monthly statement of over \$61,000,000. The debt bearing interest in coin is about \$961,000,000; debt bearing interest in lawful money, \$544,000,000; debt on which interest has ceased, \$457,000,000; debt bearing no interest, \$471,502,000. The interest has increased to \$56,645,000 in coin, and to \$98,557,000 in lawful money, or \$2,000,000 of the former, and \$1,500,000 of the latter, the entire amount of interest being \$35,142,000 63.

The unpaid requisitions are \$37,500,000, and the amount in the Treasury nearly \$7,000,000. The amount of six per cent bonds exchanged for seven thirty, under the act of July and August, 1862, is nearly \$24,000,000, an increase since the former monthly statement of \$11,000,000. The amount of fifty-two and six per cent bonds under the act of June, 1864, is \$37,781,000.

The Seven-thirty three years' notes authorized by the Act of July 17, 1861, have been reduced from \$25,000,000 to \$14,000,000. The amount of Certificates of Indebtedness has been increased \$6,333,000. The two years' Five per cent notes have been reduced \$4,678,000 since the September statement, and the three years' Treasury notes under the Act of June 20, 1864, have been increased nearly \$21,000,000. The Fractional currency has been reduced from \$94,550,000 to \$90,725,000.

Gold has been very active, and advancing throughout the day. The opening rate was 220, advancing to 224, followed by a decline to 220, and a subsequent rally to 224, at which it closed 3 p.m. Stocks were rampant again to-day, and large advances paid. After the call the market was lower, but the decline was brief, and soon succeeded by a new demand and firmer rates. Money is abundant among stock houses at 6 1/2 per cent. In commercial paper no change.

The Parade of the Union War Eagles is postponed to Friday evening, when it will certainly take place.

James A. Briggs and Theodore Tilton will speak for the Union at Paramus, N. J., this evening.

The Union meeting at Astoria, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, will be addressed by Rufus King Brown, M.D., and the Rev. Charles La Rue of New-Jersey.

All you who hold powers of attorney to vote for the absent, remember, this is the LAST DAY in which you can REGISTER them. The duty is a sacred one. No trust could be more obligatory on man. Perform it, we pray you.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON will speak this evening at Lockport, N. Y.

THURSDAY evening at Bath, N. Y.  
FRIDAY afternoon at Union, N. Y.  
SATURDAY evening at Paterson, N. J.  
MONDAY evening at Plainfield, N. J.

REGISTER, REGISTER! This is the last day in which the Registries can be corrected. You who are not registered, we implore you to put your names on the lists, unless you design to aid the Rebels by neglecting to vote. You will have plenty of time to do this work in—from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Take the time, if necessary, from any other duty in the world—but go and do it.

We implore merchants, mechanics and laborers to arrange their business with timely care so that they can vote as early as possible on Tuesday morning, but vote any way before going to their regular employments. Make no business engagements that shall disable you from giving the whole forenoon of Tuesday, if necessary, to the prominent duty of getting in your votes. AN EARLY VOTE WILL BE A UNION VICTORY.

REBEL "NIGGER-WORSHIP."

Not a single McClellan journal—not even *The Herald*—is shocked by the Rebels' resolve to fill their armies with negroes. When our Government resolved to do this, they were all boiling over with indignation, amazement and horror at the unheard-of atrocity of the proceeding; but that the Rebels should do it seems to them natural as life. In point of fact, the Rebels did it before we thought of it—it did it at Mobile, in Tennessee, and conspicuously at New-Orleans, without provoking a Democratic remonstrance. That negroes should shoot Unionists, did not disturb them; it was their shooting "our Southern brethren" that seemed to them monstrous and inhuman. And now that they are again called into the field by wholesale, to fight for Slavery and Disunion, the Democratic orators and journals are "whist as mice" about it. Not one of them hints that it is even "contrary to the usages of the party."

We have already stated that the Rebel Governors have had a meeting, and resolved on a general arming of negroes. We have private and trustworthy advices from Richmond, which assure us that all opposition to the negro-arming policy is crushed out by the pressure of necessity and the march of ideas, so that even Jeff. Davis—who has held out to the last moment, comprehending the full significance of the step—can hold out no longer. We shall soon have a commencement of Rebel negro-arming; and then we shall indeed see "the beginning of the end."

The following has just reached us by mail:

REBELS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI.  
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58.—The subject of the order is a dispatch from Henry W. Allen, styling himself Governor of Louisiana, to the Rebel Secretary of War, is published for general information:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.  
SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 26, 1864.

REB. JAMES A. SEDDON, Secy of War, Richmond, Va. MY DEAR SIR: The time has come for us to put into the army every able-bodied negro man as a soldier. This should be done immediately. Congress should, at the coming session, take action on this most important question. The negro knows that he cannot escape conscription if he goes to the enemy. He must play an important part in the war. He caused the light, and he will have his portion of the burden to bear. We have learned from dear-bought experience that negroes can be taught to fight, and that all who leave us are made to fight against us. I would free all able to bear arms, and put them into the field at once. They will make much better soldiers with us than against us, and we will have the now depleted ranks of our armies. I beg you to give this your earnest attention.

With assurance of my friendly regard and very high esteem, I remain, very respectfully, your obedt. servt., HENRY W. ALLEN, Governor of Louisiana.

The class of negroes to whom it refers, will not be conscripted into the Armies of the United States. If they come within our lines, all will be freed, and they will be received and treated as refugees. They will be accepted as volunteers, or will be employed in the public service, and their families will be cared for until they are in a condition to care for them. If a draft should become necessary, no discrimination against them will be made in the enrollment or draft.

By order of Maj.-Gen. F. R. S. CANBY.  
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lt.-Col., Asst. Adj.-Gen.

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JUDGE WATERBURY'S DEFENSE OF THE FORGERS.

The Democrats are beginning to wake up to a consciousness that the frauds in the Soldiers' votes are too serious to be quietly whistled under the winds. Judge-Advocate-General Waterbury occupies nearly four columns in *The World* of yesterday in an attempt to prove: First, that whatever Donohue and Newcomb, Gov. Seymour's agents, may have done in the way of forging votes, they were entrapped into doing by Perry, another of Gov. Seymour's agents, and by Wood; and secondly, that, after all, they did not forge many votes. He establishes the first point to his own satisfaction by an argument which consists entirely of assumptions. When he wants anything to make out his case, he coolly says "they doubtless calculated," "the conspirators doubtless," "he probably repeated this," "probably most of the soldiers," "the probability is," "he doubtless means," &c., &c., and thus assumes all that he pretends to prove.

The Judge-Advocate-General, in his second point, is a worthy rival of the young woman who, having "loved not wisely but too well," pleaded that it was "such a little one." The following are a few passages from his letter. It will be observed he is not quite consistent in his statements as to the size of this "bogus baby."

"The signing of the name of a fictitious person as an officer in this case, and the taking of certain voting papers the name of C. S. Arthur, Captain, &c., as the certifying officer."

"So, less than one hundred were all the forgeries Donohue and Newcomb had any part in."

"And what was the result? Donohue, with a frankness that did him credit, admitted at the beginning of the trial that he had signed to certain voting papers the name of C. S. Arthur, Captain, &c., as the certifying officer."

"It establishes nothing whatever against Donohue, except that, as he frankly admitted at the opening of his trial, he had signed the name of a fictitious officer to some of the affidavits and proxies."

The fact, therefore, stands admitted that Donohue and Newcomb, two of Gov. Seymour's agents, forged Soldiers' votes, and forged them in the interest of Gov. Seymour and the Democratic party; and Gov. Seymour, in his Penn Yan speech, substantially approves their course. Judges Parker and Allen, the Commissioners, whom he sent to Washington, are wiser. They leave Donohue and Company to their fate, and beg that Col. North, the State Agent at Washington, may not be tried at all, because he is so "respectable," and they are afraid that, if tried, the people of the State won't believe him guilty, no matter what evidence is presented against him. But if the War Department is inexorable, and insists upon trying this very respectable man, they want his trial postponed till after election. Is this the course innocent men would pursue? If they believed and Col. North knew he was innocent, would they not insist upon a trial at once, before the election?

THE LIBERAL PAPERS OF FRANCE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The *Temps*, of Paris, is regarded as the ablest Liberal paper of France. In its number of October 11 it has an article on American affairs, in which it thus refers to our Presidential election:

"In the crisis through which America is passing, the only possible candidate for true Unionists is the one against whom session rose up four years ago. It is the man who, since that time, by means of his honesty, his perseverance, and his courage, has supported with firmness the burden of the heaviest and most difficult responsibility which has ever weighed upon the chief of a state, who, in the midst of the most cruel trials, has never despaired a single instant of the salvation of the great Republic; who may have made mistakes, but who has always joyfully repented them, who, finding the Union on the road to ruin, gave it its army and its fleet, and bled it to that point where only a last effort is needed to obtain its reconstruction—in one word, it is the President now in the exercise of his functions, ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

All those in Europe who believe with us that it is of great importance to human progress that the American federation shall go out from this crisis regenerated, purified, cured of its hidden evils of Slavery more powerful, more flourishing, and with ardently for the reelection of President Lincoln."

In the *Journal des Debats*, Mr. Prevost Paradol, one of the best political writers of France, has two articles on our war. He says of the Emancipation policy of the government. "It is not Mr. Lincoln who wished Emancipation, neither is it Mr. Seward. No statesman nor man of the sword from the North did this thing. It was done with regret and with trembling. Who, then, struck this great blow? It is a power which governs and leads us on without our being able to resist, particularly in times of political commotion. It is necessity!"

THE TRIAL OF THE FORGERS.

The Democratic papers complain because Gov. Seymour's agents to collect votes in the army are subjected to trial by military tribunals. But how else would they have them tried? Whatever offense they committed has been committed in Baltimore, and they cannot, therefore, be tried by the laws of New-York, unless it can be proved that they conspired within this State to commit the offense elsewhere. But in any case they cannot be tried here for the actual offense committed outside the State. Nor can they be tried by the civil tribunals of Maryland, for they have committed no offense against the laws of Maryland. A clamor against trial by a military tribunal is, therefore, a clamor against any trial at all, which is just what the Democratic papers want. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that they ought to be amenable to military tribunals. They went within the lines of the army to perpetrate their frauds, and by permission of the military authorities visited the forts and regiments. They became while there amenable to military law, like the sutlers and the myriads of camp followers. Moreover, their acts were directly calculated to excite trouble in the army by cheating the soldiers in their vote. Gov. Seymour knows all this, and in his commission to Judge Allen and associates he is careful not to take the ground that the men could not be tried by military tribunals, though he seems to hint at it.

The frantic claim of *The Argus* and *Journal of Commerce* that the fraudulent votes seized should be returned, and the question of their

reception left to be decided by the inspectors of election, is simply absurd. The evidence shows the pretended votes to be forgeries, and the Democratic papers have as much right to claim their return as would a convicted forger have to demand the return of the notes he has forged.

THE REGISTRY.

This is the last day. A larger number of voters will be registered this year than ever before. Let us get on the books all the Union electors; the other side will be sure to secure all who train in their ranks. Remember, vigilance in keeping off spurious voters will tell powerfully for the Union cause in November. The Registrars sit from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Don't trust to your last year's registry.

The only way to be sure your name is on the lists is to see that it is on. A correspondent writes us that he was registered last year, 11th District, XX1st Ward. He called yesterday at the Registry office, an engine-house on Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, and was told he was not registered. Asking to have his name put on the list, it was written down on a piece of an old torn envelope, but not properly recorded, nor did there seem to be any list prepared for the purpose of record. Moreover, this registering office seemed to be hidden so far as possible from public notice. There was no sign or placard at the door—no appearance of business infirm. And exactly the same state of facts is certified to by another correspondent in the same District.

Unionists, you must do your work to-day. See to-day that your name is on the list. Neither be swindled out of a registry, nor let it go by default. To-day is the last day. See with your own eyes that your name is actually recorded on the poll lists.

One of the ways of using fraudulent votes of living soldiers is to crowd them into the boxes early in the morning. Accepted in good faith by the inspectors, they will exclude the honest votes that shall come along at a later hour. The preventive is simple—VOTE EARLY. And there is no other preventive.

THE SOLDIER'S VOTE FRAUD.

Sentence of Perry and Donohue—Evidence of a Revolutionary Plot—Col. North's Assistant makes a Confession—North said to be Implicated—Seymour's Commissioners anxious to put off the Trial.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Nov. 1, 1864.

Perry and Donohue have been sentenced to Penitentiary for life. The Secretary of War has approved the sentence and it will be carried out immediately. New-York prisoners will not be selected.

There are good reasons for the opinion that this attempt to sweep New-York by wholesale fraud was only preliminary to attempts at organized revolution throughout New-York and the North. Under this conviction the court stand justified by their signal precedent in vindication of the purity of the ballot box.

Marvin Jones, Col. North's chief assistant, confessed with him at Old Capital, has thrown gravel and ashes into the teeth of Gov. Seymour's special commission to-day, by making a full confession of his complicity in the forging of votes, and that the business has been carried on at Col. North's agency much more extensively than anything else at Baltimore.

It is understood that the Commissioners are further staggered by his complete implication of Col. North in the frauds. The end is not yet reached.

Messrs. Parker, Allen and Kelly were again present at the military court to-day, and every facility was extended to them to prepare a defense for Col. North, which they improved. This occupied the attention of the court until adjournment. They expect to resume the examination of the papers seized and the consideration of the case to-morrow, but it is not expected that they will be prepared to put Col. North on trial before Friday or Saturday.

The Commission made another earnest appeal to-day to have the case postponed beyond the election, on the ground that its immediate trial would greatly damage Mr. Lincoln's chances in New-York; but their solicitude for the safety of the Union ticket did not have the desired effect.

Newcomb, who has been released, was in court this morning to testify.

Among the papers seized at the New-York State agency, is an application from a New-Yorker, who knew where to go for a place in Col. North's office as clerk. He writes: "I have been discharged by the Sanitary Commission for disloyalty. His discrimination was rewarded. It is ascertained that Col. North immediately employed him at forty dollars a month more than he received from the Commission."

Col. North's Trial Again Postponed—The New-York Commissioners Visit the Secretary of War—Donohue and Perry Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

The Military Commission, of which Gen. Doubleday is President, it was announced, would to-day take up the case of Col. Samuel North, New-York State Agent, who was arrested some days ago, charged with fraud in regard to the vote of the New-York soldiers.

The Court, however, adjourned until to-morrow, in order that a consultation might be had by the Military Commission, with the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Seymour.

Donohue and Perry, the agents in the recent election frauds, have been convicted by the Military Commission and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The sentences have been approved by President Lincoln and will be immediately carried into execution.

The New-York Commission to-day obtained the 700 or 800 soldiers' votes which were detained when Col. North, the State agent, was arrested, and have forwarded them to the proper authorities in that State. The Commission have not as yet succeeded in having agents recognized and empowered to administer oaths, and receive Democratic votes in Washington, Alexandria and Baltimore, and in the camps and hospitals in the neighborhood of these cities. The delay, however, is not attributed to any superior officer of the Government. The Commission are to have further interviews with the Secretary of War. Their business is far from being finished. The question of power and jurisdiction relative to the recent arrest of Col. North and other citizens of New-York, is still pending.

Gen. Farrell at Home.

The Republican (Hudson, N. Y.) of yesterday has the following:  
We publish elsewhere, as fully as our space will admit, the facts developed before the Court of Inquiry recently convened at Baltimore, to which we ask the careful attention of every reader. The developments are truly astounding. In relation to the confession of Gov. Seymour's "State Agent" General Farrell, of this County, published a few days since.

How far this denial throws discredit upon Perry's statement, the reader can judge. Perry only claims to have addressed to Gen. Farrell, at the request of Donohue, which were accompanied by the note appended to his statement. The only reason they did not reach Gen.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Establishment of Freedmen's Aid Societies in England—Lord Stanley on the American War—Continued Gloom in Commercial Circles—The Financial Crisis in Brazil—The Peace Conference of Vienna.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 20th, via London, on the 21st of October, arrived off this point en route to Quebec at half past three o'clock this morning. Her arrivals are one day later than those per City of Manchester.

The steamship Bremen from New-York, arrived at Bremen on the 21st of October.

The steamer Ontario remained ashore off Yarmouth and is likely to become a total loss. She is insured for upwards of one hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Great Britain.

A meeting had been held at Bradford under the auspices of the Western Freedmen's Aid Committee. W. R. Forster, M. P., presided. Levi Collins, B. D., of New-York, was the guest of honor. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the formation of an auxiliary society at Bradford.

Lord Stanley, in addressing his constituents at Lynn, advocated non-intervention in the American war. He advocated continued non-intervention in the American war. He advocated continued non-intervention in the American war. He advocated continued non-intervention in the American war.

Complaints are made of great difficulty in manning the English Navy, and among other causes the attrition of the American naval service to seamen is cited. The Bazar at Liverpool, in aid of Southern prisoners of war, continued to meet with great success.

There was continued gloom and heaviness in commercial and financial circles, with additional failures. The demand for discount at the Bank of England, however, on the 19th was comparatively light. The English funds were pretty steadily maintained, but speculative securities showed increasing weakness.

Two Liverpool firms, in the American trade in addition to those already announced, are reported as having failed.

Sundry houses in Manchester are also reported as having failed, including Barrett and Wilson, calico printers, for a considerable amount. The North might succeed in overcoming the whole Confederate territory, but their political difficulties would only then begin. As to the effect of the war in England, he doubted if it should be five million tons of cotton famine, but new markets had been opened up, and India had gained largely.

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Sundry houses in Manchester are also reported as having failed, including Barrett and Wilson, calico printers, for a considerable amount. The North might succeed in overcoming the whole Confederate territory, but their political difficulties would only then begin. As to the effect of the war in England, he doubted if it should be five million tons of cotton famine, but new markets had been opened up, and India had gained largely.

Complaints are made of great difficulty in manning the English Navy, and among other causes the attrition of the American naval service to seamen is cited. The Bazar at Liverpool, in aid of Southern prisoners of war, continued to meet with great success.

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